

INTIMATIONS

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.**PIANOS**TO
HIREFROM
\$10 Per MONTH.**TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION
INCLUSIVE.**

[39-1]

"AMUSEMENT WITHOUT DISCOMFORT"

SEE

THE

PALISADE**OUT-OF-DOOR-PICTURES**

LOCATION NEAR POST OFFICE, KOWLOON.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

OPPENHEIM'S GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL,

"THE BLACK BOX."4th and 5th Episodes
With each succeeding instalment, the Mystery of "THE BLACK BOX" increases in interest and intense excitement. Each Episode contains a smashing climax.**COMEDY AND TRAGEDY (in 3 reels.)**A powerful, superbly acted drama, which will hold you in the grip of breathless excitement from start to finish.
KITCHENER'S ARMY—Showing how Britishers have answered the call of their King and Country. Lord Roberts' last inspection of Kitchener's Army in England.
KID LOVE—One of the best Keystone comedies ever presented.
A CONVENIENT FRIEND—Thalia Comedy.
A truly magnificent programme which no one should miss.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1916.

[39-2]

**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.**JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.**

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	...	...	...	...	\$6.00
Return	...	...	...	...	...	11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	...	...	...	...	5.00
Return	...	...	...	...	...	9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG

MONDAY, 28th AUGUST, 1916.	
8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.	8 a.m. HONAM.
10 p.m. KINSHAN.	5 p.m. FAISHAN.

TUESDAY, 29th AUGUST, 1916.	
8 a.m. HONAM.	8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10 p.m. FAISHAN.	6 p.m. KINSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "TAISHAN," Tons 2,008.	S.S. "SUI TAI," Tons 1,861.
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HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 1 p.m. from the Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG

Daily at 7.30 a.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

This service is suspended owing to Quarantine Regulations imposed by Hongkong Government on arrival from Macao.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.S.S. "SUI AN"
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.**

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, and S.S. "NANNING," 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 6 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd.,**
Hotel Man ions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier.

YUNNAN-OPIMUM SCANDAL.

DEFENDANTS' ANXIETY ABOUT
THEIR REPUTATIONS.

At the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on the 19th and 21st, the hearing was continued of the charges in connection with the large seizures of Yunnan opium and the apprehension of men alleged to be Yunnanese delegates. The accused are Sung Szoo-gee, Wong Tsch-tsun, Soong Woo-dong, Wong Tsch-tsun, Yih Hsiang-zah and Lee Tsong-lo. The first five defendants were first charged with importing a large quantity of opium into Shanghai, contrary to law, the six defendants were then charged with being in possession of illicit opium and the sixth defendant was charged separately with concealing opium improperly imported.

Mr. Musso appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Chinese Government, Mr. R. F. C. Master for the Chinese Customs, and both counsel prosecuted jointly on behalf of the Opium Combine. The defendants were variously represented by Messrs. Tavares, J. G. Priestwood, G. H. Wright, and S. Jessenden. Mr. J. H. Teedale watched the case on behalf of the Taoyin.

Wong Tsch-tsun said he held the position of secretary to the Tutch, Tong Ching, and he came to Shanghai en route for Peking for the purpose of acting as an assistant delegate in connection with the affairs of the Yunnan province. He was attached to the member of Parliament who accompanied the party and was now in Hangchow.

The Assessor—And not likely to come back.

Mr. Musso—The police have gone to find them.

Witness declared that he was quite innocent. The finding of the four boxes of opium came as a complete surprise to him. He had not, before that, known of the existence of the opium and he had no idea how it came to be in the boxes which were seized.

Mr. Wright—He has a suspicion, I have no doubt.

The Assessor—More than a suspicion. If he has any idea to whom it belongs and information to support that idea, it would be in the best interests of everyone if he should say so.

Witness admitted going to Lee's house. He was taken there by a man named Ku, on his suggestion and that of Yang Vang-ling, who was attached to Tong Ching-yu. Yang said he had telephoned to the Taoyin after the four boxes had been seized, because there was other luggage belonging to the party. They did not know what was in that. It might have contained prohibited articles and they wanted to see the Taoyin about it. The Taoyin had promised, according to Yang, to send someone round to see about the rest of the luggage but had not done so.

Mr. Wright—Why should you have bothered about it at all?

Witness—Just because Yang Vang-ling had said there might be some offensive articles in it and if that were found out the whole of our reputations would be ruined.

The Assessor—All they worry about is their reputations, not the observance of the law.

Witness continuing said he saw Lee and he arranged about removing the boxes from the hotel. Witness did not go with the coolies from the hotel to the house in the French Concession. He knew nothing about that.

He remembered being taken to the Police station when the document produced in court was found on him. In view of the things which had happened on August 7th he had wanted to make a report for the chief representative, who was still in Hangchow. The document was divided into different heads because he wrote it as he went along. His first paragraph simply related to the seizure of the four boxes and he pointed out that it concerned with their reputations. The second dealt with the matter which happened in the Taoyin's yamen.

Mr. Wright—Why did it concern you?

Witness—The only way to save your reputations was to act like an honest man and tell the police that there might have been opium in the other luggage and ask them to search it.

Continuing witness said that his report also asked whether the seizures were to be regarded as one and the same thing or separate matters and he also asked how he was to deal with the man who deposited the stuff in the Taoyin's yamen.

The Assessor pointed out that one character related to "thing" and not to persons so that the correct translation of the passage referred to would be "What to do with the things deposited."

In answer to Mr. Musso witness admitted that the man Tong who had gone to Canton was a relative of Tong Ching-yu, the man who held a very high position in Yunnan. He would not agree that the fifth paragraph in the document found on him said "With reference to the opium, how can we realize on it?"

Soong Woo-dong gave evidence as to his movements prior to his arrival on August 6th, and said that on August 7th he went to Hangchow. While there, on the evening of the 8th, the party received a telegram from the Taoyin at Shanghai, stating: "As now the police have searched the hotel and found there is opium return quickly." Witness did not know that any opium had come to Shanghai by the *Athos*. Witness claimed that he was innocent of the charges laid against him.

In answer to Mr. Musso, witness again repeated from memory the contents of the telegram received in Hangchow by mail, no mention of the finding of opium.

Wong Tsch-tsun also denied all knowledge of the offence alleged against him and said that the member of Parliament, Yuan, had been entrusted with the luggage of Tong Ching-yu, who had left Hongkong for Canton. Witness said that when he heard of the search and the opening of his boxes, he was not particularly concerned. The matter did not affect his reputation.

(Continued on next Column.)

COUNTERFEIT NOTES AT
SHANGHAI.

ALLEGED TO COME FROM TOKIO.

Det. Sub-Inspector Crickshank, of the Shanghai Police, captured a Korean with 530 counterfeit notes in his possession after he had attempted to pass a fourth note, and a short time later he was in possession of 938 other notes, all of \$10, which the man had stored away at his house.

The prisoner, whose name is Jing Kark-shin, when caught was trying to pass one at a shop. He admitted the note was a counterfeit and produced three more from an envelope in his pocket, adding that he could show the officer a box full of the same sort of money at his house in Great Western Road. At this address the detective found 489 forged Bank of China notes and 499 forged notes of the Bank of Territorial Development, face value \$9,880, all being of \$10 denomination.

The Korean said the notes had come from Tokio and that there were originally 1,000 of them, 500 of each kind. The notes are very cleverly lithographed, being such close imitations of the originals that even the average money-changer might easily be deceived.

CHINA'S ANTIMONY.

The war, says *The Mining Journal*, exercised a very marked influence on the success of Chinese mining undertakings last year, and the important part which the mining and reduction of antimony ores represents in that country, and the profits made, will doubtless stimulate the pursuit of the industry, which in China has been handicapped more by the lack of capital than any other circumstance.

The output of metal, whether regulus, crude or refined, amounted to 22,988 tons, as compared with 18,329 tons in the previous year, while ore amounted to 1,645 tons, against 4,892 tons. The increase is, perhaps, not so large as might be expected in view of the immense increase in price, indicated by the fact that the export duty on regulus, which before the war was HK. 80, had risen at the end of the year to HK. 800-900.

Mr. Musso—You did not concern yourself whether the Police were looking for dead rats or opium or any other thing?—I do not know; it was nothing to do with me.

He was not indignant about his own luggage being opened. It contained nothing and could be inspected by anyone. He was, however, indignant that the locks of his boxes should be broken.

Yih Hsiang-zah said he was a General of the 5th Republican Army. He had been in the army for seven or eight years and came to Shanghai en route for Peking on a military mission from the Government of Yunnan. The first that he heard of this trouble was when at Hangchow they received a telegram stating that the police had searched the party's boxes. He thought then that they were looking for the fire-arms which he had brought with him and for which he had secured a permit from the French authorities. He had not had it countersigned by the Settlement authorities and he thought the police had seized them. In addition to stating that the luggage had been searched, the Taoyin, who had sent the telegram, stated that he had "sent his men to make hindrance, but to no effect." Witness replied: "Your telegram noted. I have only three large boxes and one piece of luggage and these boxes and the luggage bear the labels of the 5th Army. It does not matter to me, they may have three inspections. I have two members of my escort and I have a passport from the French authorities for the five revolvers I have, and will you please communicate with the Consul and have them retained."

It was when they reached Kashing on their return from Hangchow that they saw in the newspapers the reports of the seizures. They were very indignant, but they noticed that Yuan, who was with them, turned pale. Witness did not see what became of Yuan after they arrived in Shanghai.

Mr. Musso—Is it correct that when the newspapers were read about the seizures there was great consternation among certain members of the party?—No, not consternation, but indignation. We were overwhelmed with indignation and desired the severest punishment upon the perpetrator of this crime.

What was the attitude of Yuan about it?—Well, he became quite pale.

Witness further said that they remarked among themselves that the perpetrator of the crime must be the worst person in the world to sacrifice the reputation of the nation in the way he had. The Minister of Justice also remarked how pale Yuan's face had become.

The case for the defence was concluded at a late hour in the afternoon and the last witness was admitted to bail in \$1,000 and one of Mr. Tavares' clients in the sum of \$5,000. Applications by the other counsel on behalf of their clients were refused.

CHINESE PRESS AND THE COURT'S JURISDICTION.
Addressing the representatives of the Chinese papers in court, Mr. Grant Jones said—Gentlemen of the Press, my attention has been drawn to the fact that yesterday you published certain communications from a person calling himself a Procurator advancing a claim to jurisdiction in this particular case. You have heard the evidence in this Court and you have heard that that claim has no foundation either in law or in fact. This morning you have published a letter purporting to be an answer from this Court to the Procurator. That answer was never sent because I regard the claim as too preposterous to require an answer. Now you must have obtained that draft by some improper means and you will in future be more careful not to publish letters which have not been sent. If I find you again doing this sort of thing not only will all facilities for attendance at this Court be withdrawn from you, but you will be committed to prison for contempt. You will publish these remarks in your issues to-morrow morning.

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

A QUIET TIME ALL ROUND.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

The stocks on the 24th inst. consisted of 335 chests of Patna opium, 131 chests of Bonares, 243 of Malwa, and 132 of Persian and Turkish. The exports during the interval have been fifteen chests of Bonares, three chests of Malwa, and 98 chests of Persian and Turkish. The balance of stocks of uncertified Beigal opium on August 24th was 112 chests of Patna and 73 of Bonares. No opium was boiled by Government monopoly.

No transactions in Feathers have been reported during the last fortnight. There is very little doing in Ginger and no business in Galangal. Cassia Oil is quoted at a lower rate but there is no demand. Trade in Star Aniseed Oil, Star Aniseed and Ground Nuts is very inanimate. There is no change to report in the condition of Yunnan Fin, there is nothing doing in Saigon Cassia, and no change in the slow trade in Bristles.

There has been more activity in the Cotton Yarn market for chops consumed in localities not seriously affected by the fighting round about Canton. In sympathy with the steady rise in Bombay, prices have advanced \$3 to \$5 per bale. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$96-\$114, No. 12s at \$104-\$115, No. 16s at \$115-\$135, No. 20s at \$112-\$148. Arrivals 20,300 bales. Sales 6,000 bales. Shipments 6,500 bales. Unsold stock 33,000 bales. Bargains 22,000 bales. There is no movement to report in Woolens. A further dull fortnight is to be reported in Metals. Tinplates have been the medium of a moderate business, some 10,000 boxes having been reported sold for shipment. Prices paid were from \$11.20-\$12.50, the latter quotation being firmer at the close. Wire nails are a quiet trade; small sales are reported. Quotations from home continue firm. Yellow Metal has found only a few purchasers. There is no change to report in the condition of Petroleum Products. No sales of Coals of importance have taken place during the fortnight. The Sugar market is steady.

In the American market higher prices and freights are indicated for the new crop. No business in the new crop is reported. The local market is absolutely stagnant. Quotations: American patent \$4, American cut off \$3.40, American straight \$3.35, Shanghai flour \$3/3.03.

GOODS ON GERMAN SHIPS.
ACTION BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.
The *Gazette* contains a notification from the Italian Government relative to the conditions under which the admission into private warehouses of goods disembarked from German ships registered in Italy by the Italian Government will be allowed. The conditions are as follow:—

(1)—The Royal Authorities, from the moment the merchandise leaves its present warehouses, are exonerated from all responsibility towards the proprietors of the said merchandise in consequence of the prolonged warehousing and of the increased expenses incurred thereby.

(2)—From the same moment the Royal Authorities are exonerated from meeting any expenses even by means of advances for the new period of warehousing, beginning from expenses of transport to the new warehouses.

(3)—Similarly the Royal Authorities are exonerated from any responsibility for any loss or damage which the merchandise may suffer after leaving the present warehouses.

(4)—The new warehouses shall not be connected with maritime business or traffic.

(5)—The expenses borne up to now by the competent maritime authorities on account of the merchandise, whether for discharge or warehousing, shall be paid before leaving the present warehouses.

MARITIME RIGHTS.

NEW REGULATIONS IN FORCE.

Arising out of the Declaration of London, the *Gazette* contains a proclamation by His Majesty in Council which has been made on account of the changed conditions of commerce and the diversity of practices, which have given rise to doubts in connection with certain matters, and as to the rules which His Majesty and His Allies regard as being in conformity with the laws of nations. Because of these doubts, says the proclamation, it is expedient to deal with such matters specifically; and it is ordered that the following provisions shall be observed:—

(a)—The hostile destination required for the condemnation of contraband articles shall be presumed to exist, until the contrary is shown, if the goods are consigned to or for an enemy authority, or an agent of the enemy State, or to or for a person in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or to or for a person who is the real consignee of the goods.

(b)—The principle of continuous voyage or ultimate destination shall be applicable both in cases of contraband and of blockade.

(c)—A neutral vessel carrying contraband with papers indicating a neutral destination, which, notwithstanding the destination shown on the papers, proceeds to an enemy port, shall be liable to capture and condemnation if she is encountered before the end of her next voyage.

(d)—A vessel carrying contraband shall be liable to capture and condemnation if the contraband, reckoned either by value, volume, or freight forms more than half the cargo.

POISONS.

NEW HONGKONG REGULATIONS.

Under the Pharmacy Ordinance, 1913, the following regulations have been made by the Governor-in-Council:—

It shall be lawful for any person to have in his possession and to sell by retail sulphuric acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid and oxalic acid provided that the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover in which the poison is sold is distinctly labelled in English and Chinese with the name of the article and the word "Poison" and with the name and address of the seller.

An auctioneer holding an auctioneer's licence may sell poisons by auction either wholesale or retail without a licence for a principal entitled to sell under the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1913, or any regulations made thereunder either upon his own premises or upon the premises of the principal, or in cases where such poisons are the property of the Imperial or Colonial Government, or form part of the estate of a bankrupt or deceased person, or are sold by order of Court or where, in any particular case, on application made, the Colonial Secretary grants permission for such sale by auction.

The Captain Superintendent of Police may grant to wholesale dealers licences for the sale of any specified poisons on such conditions as he may think fit in each particular case. Each applicant shall forward to the Captain Superintendent of Police with his application particulars of the nature or composition of the poison or preparation of poison to be sold, the purpose to which it is to be applied, the nature and size of the packages and of the place of storage. The applicant shall also furnish the Captain Superintendent of Police with such further or other particulars as he may require.

No poisons in respect of which this licence is granted shall be sold by the licensee except to (a) another licensed wholesale dealer; (b) a registered pharmaceutical chemist; (c) a registered medical practitioner.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of September:—

Date.	Ends.	Begin.
September 1st.	5.54 a.m.	6.53 p.m.
" 2nd.	5.55 "	6.51 "
" 3rd.	5.55 "	6.49 "
" 4th.	5.56 "	6.48 "
" 5th.	5.56 "	6.48 "
" 6th.	5.56 "	6.48 "
" 7th.	5.56 "	6.47 "
" 8th.	5.56 "	6.46 "
" 9th.	5.56 "	6.45 "
" 10th.	5.57 "	6.44 "
" 11th.	5.57 "	6.43 "
" 12th.	5.57 "	6.42 "
" 13th.	5.58 "	6.41 "
" 14th.	5.58 "	6.40 "
" 15th.	5.58 "	6.40 "
" 16th.	5.59 "	6.39 "
" 17th.	5.59 "	6.38 "
" 18th.	5.59 "	6.37 "
" 19th.	5.59 "	6.35 "
" 20th.	5.59 "	6.35 "
" 21st.	6.00 "	6.34 "
" 22nd.	6.00 "	6.33 "
" 23rd.	6.01 "	6.32 "
" 24th.	6.01 "	6.31 "
" 25th.	6.01 "	6.30 "
" 26th.	6.02 "	6.29 "
" 27th.	6.02 "	6.28 "
" 28th.	6.02 "	6.27 "
" 29th.	6.02 "	6.25 "
" 30th.	6.02 "	6.24 "

VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAREMAN, O.C. H.K.V.R.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.

All non-commissioned officers will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5.30 p.m. to-day for instruction by the Inspecting Officer. Dress: Drill order. Officers will attend. Note books and musketry regulations will be brought.

G. H. WAREMAN, Major,
Commanding, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

LECTURES, HEADQUARTERS CLUB, 5.30 P.M.

Monday, August 28th.—Lecture on "The Duties of the Water Police, and of the Land Police on the Water Front." Water Police to attend optional for all other members. All Inspectors and Sergeants should attend, if possible.

Monday, September 4th.—"Chinese Bombs and other Explosives." Lecture by Mr. Dovey, Government Analyst. Open to all Inspectors and Sergeants, and to all Patrolmen of one year's service.

PATROL DUTIES.

1. Men on patrol are not to leave their Sections until relieved, or until either 9.10 p.m. or 12.10 midnight respectively.

2. The 8.50 reliefs must be out of the Station and moving sharply to their Sections by 9 p.m. sharp.

PATROL DEFAULTS.

To avoid duplication, Reports concerning Absence from and unavailability to attending patrol duties will in future be made by the Charge Room Officers only. Visiting Inspectors and Sergeants in particular will note this regulation, which comes into operation on Monday, August 28th.

F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R).

THE CANTON TROUBLE. TANG HANG DRIVEN OUT OF SHEK LUNG.

SOLDIERS PILLAGING AND
BURNING.

(From Our Special Representative.)

CANTON, August 26th.

ARRIVAL OF ADMIRAL SA.

Admiral Sa arrived on Friday afternoon at about 3 o'clock. He came from Swatow on the *Yang Hsiang* (the Cantonese for which is *Wing Ching*). This is a two-funnelled cruiser infinitely superior to any of the river gunboats. Two more cruisers of a still better class are due to arrive to-day, but they will remain at Whampoa. Admiral Sa left his ship between Tiger Island and came to Canton in Lung's flagship, the *Hong Hon*, landing at the Admiralty Wharf. Here there was a large guard-of-honour drawn up, and a salute was fired from the *Hong Hon* as he landed.

He entered the Admiralty Building, where he had a conversation with Lung by telephone. Lung wanted him to take up his residence, while he is in Canton, in one of the Government offices on the Bund, but Admiral Sa preferred to return to his ship and make his headquarters there. It is said to-day that he will occupy a Yamen in the city, but that is improbable.

The arrival of Admiral Sa has had the effect in the City of greatly strengthening Lung's position and of making the newspapers change their tone. The Chinese Press were against Lung. They were careful not to publish anything that might get them into trouble, but they were full of anything that might go against him. Now they take up the very opposite attitude and the inference is that they are beginning to see the strength of Lung's position, and the arrival of Admiral Sa has rather frightened them.

This morning the various Captains of the foreign warships in port were observed calling on the Chinese Admiral. The *Yang Hsiang* is lying off Honan Spit on the Back Reach.

THE NEW CIVIL GOVERNOR.

So far little has been heard of the new Civil Governor; it is, perhaps, too early to expect him to have been able to do anything towards a solution of the situation. He is reported to have made an inspection of different parts of the city, and to have walked about on foot with only some of his servants in attendance. This appears to have made an impression among the Chinese, and it is hoped that we may hear a good deal of Mr. Chu's work in the next few days. He is living in the old Viceroys' yamen, which is connected with Lung's Yamen, and he is thus in very close touch with Lung. The Chinese seem to think that the new Civil Governor is a very good man and that he will be able to unravel the knotty situation.

SERIOUS TROUBLE AT SHEK LUNG.

For the last few days Lung has been moving troops on Shek Lung and the inhabitants have been running away in thousands. On Friday there was severe fighting around this quarter, and, as a result, Tang Hang, who called himself as a President of Shek Lung and district, was so badly defeated that he decided it was time for him to quit. He made off to Hongkong on Friday and left his men behind in disorder. The result is that they are looting in all the adjacent villages and the whole countryside is in a turmoil. It was fervently hoped that when Tang was driven out of Shek Lung, and Lung was able to garrison the place, the railway and the telegraph would be restored. The worst has happened, however, for not only are Tang's pirates roaming at large between Shek Lung and Shum Chun, but it is reported that the soldiers whom Lung sent to garrison this quarter are not behaving themselves. Altogether things are in a very bad way hereabouts and people are fleeing from the scene of trouble as quickly as they can. The Railway is again broken somewhere to the South of Shek Lung, and trains have stopped running. It was possible up till yesterday to get to Shek Lung from Hongkong and to travel about 27 miles from Tai Sha Ton; but now traffic is entirely suspended. Villages on the railway line have been looted and burned, and crimes of all descriptions have been committed. The villagers are hastening towards the British frontier in the hope of being able to save, at least, their lives.

Later reports from the district between Shek Lung and Shum Chun are even more alarming, and go to show that the

soldiers have got entirely out of hand, and are doing pretty well what they like. There are a number of foreigners living on the Lo Foo Shan, a hill in the vicinity of Shek Lung, where there are a number of monasteries, which are very popular in the hot weather. Information regarding them is anxiously awaited, as many of Tang's men must have taken to the hills.

THE EAST RIVER.

As a result of the fighting around Shek Lung, conditions on the East River are worse than ever, if that be possible. There is hardly a village between Shek Lung and Wai Chow which has not been robbed or looted, or has suffered from a fight in the neighbourhood. There are no boats of any kind to be seen on the river, and the whole place presents a deserted appearance. Besides Tang's men and Lung's soldiers, who are now in Shek Lung, there are many robber bands who come out at night and loot and rob to their hearts' content, safe in the knowledge that the Government troops have their hands full without paying any attention to them.

TUNG KLEN.

Towns and villages in the Tung Kien district have been attacked during the last few days by rebel troops and also by bands of robbers, who are taking advantage of the present situation. The magistrate of the district has been unable to do anything to prevent this state of affairs, and has now come to Canton to endeavour to get a company of soldiers from Lung to protect the district.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION WITH KOWLOON RESTORED.

SUNDAY, P.M.

REASSURING NEWS FROM SHEK LUNG.

Late last night news was received that things had improved considerably around Shek Lung and that Lung was in absolute possession. Tang Hang, it is understood, had a train there which he had held up some time previously, and on this train he and his staff made off towards British Territory with the intention of reaching Hongkong. Tang Hang's "presidency" has not lasted long, but he has been able to hold up the railway and the telegraph in such a way as to render himself a great nuisance, and everywhere one hears expressions of relief that he has gone. To-day one line of the telegraph has been restored, and to-morrow trains will start running from Canton to Kowloon. For five weeks now the telegraph has been held up, and merchants in Shameen were despairing of ever being able to do any business again. There is still fighting going on in this district, and from the villages where Tang's men have been turned loose all sorts of stories are coming to Canton. However, Lung will not be long in subduing this part of the delta now that he has the railway under his control. He is supposed to have more than a thousand men in Shek Lung and as many more scattered along the railway line and the East River district.

AROUND SHAMEEN.

In the Shek Wai Tong-Wong Sha area all remains quiet, and not even a rifle shot has been heard on Shameen for the last two nights.

Soldiers have been moving towards Wong Sha and also across the river, and it is evident that, if there is going to be a continuation of hostilities, Lung has made up his mind that he will hold a strong position.

There is still no traffic on the river, and gunboats are continually moving up and down both reaches.

THE TELEGRAPH.

The Telegraph Office announces that one line has been opened and that telegrams will be received; but that they will be subject to considerable delay.

GUNBOATS.

Admiral Sa's boat, the *Yang Hsiang*, is still lying off Honan Spit. Lung has five small boats around Wong Sha and two large ones off the Western End of Shameen. There are still three American gunboats: *Helena* and *Elcano* anchored on the Fat side, with the Japanese gunboat between them, and the *Pampanga* anchored opposite the American Consulate, Shameen.

There is a Customs gunboat lying in the river opposite the Honan examination shed, and altogether the river presents a warlike appearance. Rumour has it that when the other two boats of Admiral Sa's squadron arrive at Whampoa the Japanese gunboat, whose presence in these waters has caused so much discussion, will leave.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST SPECIAL POLICE CONSTABLE.

CHARGED WITH FALSE
PRETENCES.

SEQUEL TO AN OPTIC CASE.

A Police Reserve Constable named R. M. H. Castro, who has been engaged at the Hongkong Magistracy for some time as dock constable and also, on occasions, as interpreter, was charged on remand before Mr. J. B. Wood on Saturday with obtaining \$200 from one Wong Yun by alleged false pretences.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almada) is defending, and Mr. Gardiner prosecuting.

At the outset Mr. Gardiner said he understood there was some objection to Mr. Sun (the interpreter), who spoke the Shanghai dialect, acting as interpreter in the case. The allegation against Mr. Sun was that these proceedings were at his instigation, owing to personal feeling against Castro, who often acted as Shanghai interpreter, and therefore "did him out of several jobs."

Mr. Jenkin said that his client understood the Shanghai dialect and could follow the evidence. Neither of them wanted Mr. Sun as interpreter, but there did not seem to be anyone else who could do it, so they would have to be satisfied with Mr. Sun.

Giving the details of the charge, Mr. Gardiner said that on May 27th a man named Wong Mei-yin was fined \$1,000 at the Police Court for being in possession of a quantity of opium, and, in default, a sentence of four months' imprisonment was imposed. The fine was not forthcoming and the man was sent to gaol.

The complainant in the case, Wong Yun, was interested in this prisoner because he came from Shanghai, the place where complainant came from, and because he was a friend of the godfather of the prisoner. Complainant himself had no personal knowledge of the prisoner except through the godfather in Shanghai. On June 17th complainant happened to be up at the Police Court to pay a fine for some men, and, knowing that Castro spoke the Shanghai dialect, he went to him and had the fine fixed up, and Castro, knowing that complainant was interested in one way with the man who had been sent to gaol for the opium offence, represented to him that he was in such a position that he could get the release of the prisoner on receipt of \$200. Complainant was overjoyed at this news, and wrote to Shanghai about the matter to the godfather. Immediately a man was sent down from Shanghai with the money and arrived here on July 1st. On July 3rd, complainant and the man from Shanghai came up to the Magistracy, saw defendant and told him they were now in a position to negotiate for the release of the man. Defendant said he could not do the business then, and gave them the address of his house at 8, Mosque Junction, asking them to see him there. Complainant said he could not do the business that night, as he was giving a dinner party to some friends, and if defendant liked to come along he was welcome to do so. Defendant did so, taking two other Portuguese friends along with him to a Chinese restaurant. There was no conversation about the business that night, except that complainant was asked to bring a change of clothing for the prisoner, who was to be released and to go to Mosque Junction. Castro's house. The clothing was taken up to defendant's residence, and when they got there defendant said that he would want \$100 the next day. The next day the man from Shanghai attended at the Police Court and paid over the \$100, giving him \$50 in Shanghai banknotes and \$50 in Hongkong banknotes. No receipt was given, and none was asked for. Defendant later objected to the \$50 in Shanghai notes and was given Hongkong notes. He then said that the prisoner could be released the following Saturday. When Saturday came, and there was no sign of the prisoner, the two men again approached defendant and were told that the prisoner was suffering from a boil on the leg and could not come out. They came again on the 14th and defendant made out a receipt, or what purported to be a receipt, but which was really a promissory note which had previously been prepared for complainant. Complainant was dissatisfied with this and said so, but defendant said that it was quite all right and asked for the other \$100. This was paid over. Defendant again represented that prisoner would be out the following Saturday at seven in the morning, and the man from Shanghai waited several hours for the appearance of the prisoner, but, of course, he did not turn up. They approached defendant once more, and he said he would go inside the gaol and see if the man was there. He did so, and shortly after came out and said that the man had been released and had caught a boat to Shanghai on the 16th. Of course they were all happy then, and the man from Shanghai went back, but could find no trace of prisoner. Subsequently information was given to the C.S.P. and defendant was arrested. When charged, he said: "I have nothing to say."

The hearing was adjourned.

DISCIPLINE IN THE POLICE RESERVE.

At the Hongkong Police Court on Saturday, a Chinese Police Reserve Constable was charged by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), with neglect of duty.

Mr. Jenkin said the man was absent from patrol duty on July 28th, and was also absent on August 17th. He was the first Police Reserve constable who had been put on the charge sheet, but the time had come when more would have to be put on. Many of the men were getting a little slack, and did not seem to appreciate the duties they had to perform.

A Sergeant said that the duty on August 17th which was ignored was a special duty.

Mr. Jenkin said this special duty was punishment awarded by him to preserve discipline. In view of this, the offence was more serious.

Defendant pleaded ignorance with regard to the regulation that permission has to be obtained to stay off duty for illness.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

HONGKONG TENNIS.

PROGRESS OF THE MEN'S
DOUBLES.

A fair amount of progress has been made in the Men's Doubles Tournament of the Hongkong C.C. and the week-end saw several games decided.

In the first round the results to-date are as follows:—Glaister and Franks (rec. 2-6), beat Vandervall and Jondheer (rec. 3-6); 6-3, 6-5. Crisp and Milner Jones (ove 15-3), beat Worcester and Hastings (ove 8-5); 6-4, 6-3. Stalker and Abraham (ove 3-6), beat Leith and Hogarty (rec. 4-6); 6-1, 6-3. Murphy and Maas (ove 15-2), beat Muriel and Maltby (ove 3-6); 7-9, 6-4, 6-1.

Second Round.—Wedelhouse and Fletcher (scratch), beat Ridgway and Cassidy (rec. 2-6); 6-2, 6-3. Cooper-Hunt and Hammond (ove 15-4), who were drawn against Hedges and Walker (rec. 2-6), had a walk-over. Kent and Cary (ove 15-4), beat Bevington and Clark (scratch); 6-2, 6-6. Claxton and Thurfild (scratch), beat Thorne and Wood (ove 3-0); 6-2, 6-3.

Wedelhouse and Fletcher have to meet Cooper-Hunt and Hammond in the third round.

LEAGUE BOWLS.

CIVIL SERVICE v. POLICE.

This match was played on Saturday on the Civil Service ground, and resulted in a win for the Police by seven shots. Civil Service were not fully represented. Score:—

CIVIL SERVICE.	POLICE
Carr.	Grant.
Highby.	J. Watt.
Lamble.	R. Watt.
Duncan.	Gerrard.
(skip)—27	(skip)—9
Mac.	McDonald.
Wood.	Davitt.
Tacchi.	Sim.
Blake.	Gordon.
(skip)—18	(skip)—18
Woolley.	S. Watt.
Fincher.	Murphy.
Hill.	Kent.
Stanley.	Pitt.
(skip)—11	(skip)—36
55	63

CIVIL SERVICE RESERVES v. TAIKOO RESERVES.

Played at Taikoo on Saturday, and resulting in an easy win for the home players. Scores:—

C.S. RESERVES.	TAIKOO RESERVES.
Hamilton.	Lyle.
Smith.	Clark.
Deane.	Aitchison.
Harrison.	Scan.
(skip)—9	(skip)—43
Sara.	Russell.
Dickens.	Muirhead.
Cooke.	O'Brian.
Langdon.	Eldridge.
(skip)—16	(skip)—22
Ewing.	Faulds.
Fonsford.	Gardiner.
Bolton.	Gerrard.
Polly.	Anderson.
(skip)—15	(skip)—34
Hull.	Cennelly.
Young.	Middleton.
Cousins.	Gray.
Bacon.	Simpson.
(skip)—17	(skip)—25
57	125

At the close of the games a "beautiful gold challenge cup" was handed to the Civil Service Club, to be retained by them during the ensuing year, in honour of their being the first to start the Novices' games. The conditions attached to the cup are that novice teams shall compete for same, best score of two games home and away to count, the cup to be won 25 times before it becomes the property of any one Club. The Civil Service players, in accepting the "handsome trophy," remarked on the responsibility they were undertaking in agreeing to keep the cup in their Club-house, yet they were proud of the honour, and were determined that Taikoo would have to be in their best form to win the cup back again. An enjoyable afternoon closed with the usual three cheers, and a "tiger." Tea was very kindly provided by the ladies.

INTIMATIONS

**LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.**

**BRITISH MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES**

**THE "OAKMORE" BRAND.
BROWN MARCHING BOOTS,
GOLF SHOES.**

SMART, COMFORTABLE SHAPES IN
BLACK AND BROWN WALKING BOOTS.
STOCKED IN HALF SIZES AND ALL FITTINGS.
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

WHITE BOOTS AND SHOES
All Sizes **\$7.50 Per Pair.**

"WALK-OVER"
(AMERICAN MADE)

BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
\$10.00 \$12.50 \$13.50 Per Pair.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

An invaluable tonic for all cases of anaemia, sleeplessness, exhaustion, nervous dyspepsia, neurasthenia, effects of overwork.

**VEGETABLE
HAEMATOGEN.**

Replaces easily all the blood preparations now in use, because it contains the BLOOD-SALTS and CHLOROPHYL-IRON.

Does not contain ALCOHOL and animal PURINE BASES, which excite the nervous system.

Sold everywhere at **\$1.50 per bottle.**

Only genuine with this name:

HET CRUYDEN-HUYS.

Sole Agents, Phone 1687.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

[1016]

IS THIS
YOUR SMOKE?



IT'S THE BEST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

LONDON Firm of Manufacturers is open to engage a GENTLEMAN as representative for China and Japan. Applicants must be well educated, energetic, and of good appearance. Letters (which will be treated confidentially) giving full details of applicant's career, and accompanied by references, should be addressed to—

Box No. 28,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1037]

DENTAL SURGERY.

WANTED at once, by a Dental Surgeon at Sourabaya (Java), a Japanese or Chinese Dental Mechanic, experienced in VULCANIST and bridge-work. Excellent references wanted. State salary required. Replies to be addressed sub "S.S." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1058]

WARNING.

THE GAS COMPANY desires to warn householders against allowing men to interfere with their gas fittings unless such men produce certificates of recent date of employment by the Company.
GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1916. [1059]

G. R.

NOTICE BY THE SANITARY BOARD.

WARNING TO HOUSEHOLDERS.

HOUSEHOLDERS are warned of the RISK OF INFECTION arising from the practice of allowing persons, who are not in the household's employ, to sleep in the servants' quarters.
Any person (whether adult or child) found in servants' quarters at any time, without the household's permission, may be detained by the police for prosecution under the Sanitary Ordinance, 1902.
It is unlawful for any household to allow any person in its servants' quarters to be occupied by more persons than one adult (or two children under 10) for every 30 square feet of habitable floor space, and 330 cubic feet of clear and unobstructed air space.
If the room contains a cubicle, 50 square feet of floor space, and 550 cubic feet of air space are required for each adult.
By Order of the Board,
W. BOWEN ROWLANDS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1916. [1060]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer on the Loria Commission of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £20,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 A.M. on the 28th August, 1916.
The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.
The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."
The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.
Persons Tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 29 George III., Cap. 45, and 41, George III., Cap. 82, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).
The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.
G. L. COOPER HUNT, C.F.,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 26th August, 1916. [1061]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "HANDAI MARU,"
FROM KOBE AND MOJI.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf, Godown Co's Godowns, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by SATURDAY, the 2nd Sept., will be subject to rent.
All damaged Cargo must be left in the Godowns for examination by the undersigned and by Consignees.
No Fire Insurance has been effected by us.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned at 1, Prince's Building.
GEO. GRIMBLE & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1916. [1062]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "SHIRALA," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st Sept. will be subject to rent.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1916. [1067]

INTIMATIONS

REV. H. O. SPINK—MEMORIAL SERVICE.

A MEMORIAL SERVICE, beginning at 6.15 P.M., will be held in St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on TUESDAY, 29th August, in Memory of REV. H. O. SPINK, formerly Chaplain of St. Andrew's, recently killed in action on the Western Front.

An address will be given by the Bishop of Victoria, to whom the Rev. H. O. Spink was Curate in Liverpool.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1916. [1054]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TRANSFER OF SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board has resolved in accordance with ARTICLE 31 of the ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION to charge a fee of 10/- October next in respect of the transfer of any Share or number of Shares, such fee to be at the rate of ONE DOLLAR per transfer.
In the case of any Shareholder requiring more than One Certificate in exchange for the Transfer deposited for registration a fee of ONE DOLLAR for every new Certificate issued (over and above the fee for Registration) will be charged.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1916. [1052]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1916, will be payable on MONDAY, the 28th August, 1916, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, 1916, to MONDAY, 28th August, 1916, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1916. [1050]

THE BANK OF CHINA.
CANTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Payment of due Coupons of the CHINESE GOVERNMENT 6% INTERNAL LOAN BONDS OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS will be made by us at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, No. 1, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, while our Canton Office is temporarily closed.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1916. [1058]

SPEND YOUR VACATION IN BAGUIO (PHILIPPINES).

CITY Built on Pine Clad Hills Swept by Cool and Refreshing Breezes.
5,000 FEET above SEA LEVEL.
65° F. AVERAGE TEMPERATURE.
Eight hours by Rail or Automobile from Manila.

GOLF, TENNIS, POLO.
MOUNTAIN CLIMBING TO ALTITUDES OF 9,000 FEET.

FINEST AUTOMOBILE ROADS IN THE WORLD.
Automobile and Horse Race Tracks.
FIRST CLASS HOTELS.

For Information, address—
THE CITY SECRETARY,
BAGUIO, P.I.,
or nearest Office of TACO, COOK & SON.
[788]

WANTED.

A N ASSISTANT ENGLISH TEACHER for the DIODESIAN SCHOOL.
Apply to—
THE HEADMASTER,
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1916. [1042]

VISITORS TO CANTON Should Purchase

"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER."

With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.

PRICE \$1.75

On Sale at—
Hongkong: "Daily Press" Office.

Messrs. KELLY & WALES, Ltd.
Messrs. BREWER & Co.

Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

HOUSES TO LET

OFFICE TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2, Queen's Building.
THORESEN & Co.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. [999]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy J. ces overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent as 1 other particulars apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1916. [940]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).
Apply to—
WILKINSON & GRIST.
[891]

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.
For particulars etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
[865]

TO LET.

From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[818]

TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road.
Apply—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings.
[800]

TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATTOON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Vaux Road.
[811]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
[823]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
RUTTER, BROCKELMANS & Co.
[872]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL.
First Floor.
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Offices, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMSHU, Canton, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[415]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.
Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[1006]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR ROOMED- HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandre Buildings.
[1006]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP "ROSENEATH," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.
No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK.
4 ROOMED FLAT to let at the PEAK.
KELLETT CREST, 66, PEAK.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 25, BEILLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Connaught Road.
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VEAUX VILLAS, 61, PEAK.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 55, TEN PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS
2nd Floor, Alexandre Buildings.
[1006]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH



MILD,
MELLOW,
MATURED.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE 16.

BIRTHS.

DOWBIGGIN.—On 27th August, at "Der-
rington," the wife of H. B. L.
DOWBIGGIN, of a son.
[1057]

LINDSEY.—On the 27th August, at 3,
Minden Villas, Kowloon, to Mr. and
Mrs. R. E. LINDSEY, a son.
[1058]

DEATHS.

BEALS.—At Wuhu, of heart trouble, on
August 15th, LIZZIE, beloved wife of
Rev. Z. CHAS. BEALS.
CALDERWOOD.—At Linzen Japan, on
August 18th, HENRY MITCHELL
CALDERWOOD, aged 11 months.
McCULLOCH.—In London, on June 27th,
HUGH ERWIN MCCULLOCH, aged 57
years, late manager of The Alma
Estates, Ltd.
TISDALL.—In London, on August 11th,
Capt. ERNEST WALTER TISDALL, of
Shanghai, born September 6th, 1843.
(By cable.)

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, DES VEAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 27th AUGUST, 1916.

WAKE UP, HONGKONG!

On several occasions we have had occasion to deplore the fact that more vigorous efforts have not been made to give tangible expression to the patriotic sentiments of this Colony. We urged, in vain, that steps should be taken to bring Hongkong into line with other British communities this year by worthily celebrating Empire Day. Then, on the approach of the second anniversary of the war, we drew attention to the joint request of the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for the Colonies that arrangements should be made for organising meetings throughout the Empire to record our "inflexible determination" to prosecute the war to a successful end, and we offered the suggestion that there should be a combined parade of the local volunteer forces. The only result was a route march by the Special Police Reserve, which, though creditable to its organisers, was calculated to produce upon the Chinese—whose numbers, be it remembered, were considerably swollen at the time by refugees from Canton—the impression that it represented the sole defensive force of the Colony. In contrast to this, both at

Singapore and Penang, in addition to some sort of military display, there were crowded public meetings at which inspiring speeches were delivered and resolutions in the sense suggested by Mr. ASQUITH and Mr. BONAR LAW were passed with enthusiasm. If it be asked what useful purpose such meetings serve we would answer that, taken in conjunction with others held by our fellow-countrymen in all parts of the world, they demonstrate the unity of the Empire, and, at the same time, act as a valuable stimulus to renewed local effort on behalf of the great cause. Previously we had given details of the six per cent. War Loan raised in British Malaya for the service of the mother country, and inquired whether, in the absence of a similar flotation in Hongkong, the Government could not facilitate investment in Exchequer Bonds by purchasing a quantity and offering them for sale, as there were ample indications that people would be glad to avail themselves of this means of placing their savings at the disposal of the Treasury if the difficulties, delays, and uncertainties surrounding the operation were removed. The inquiry elicited no response. Next, we reproduced a list of the direct contributions which many of the Crown Colonies, including the Straits Settlements and Ceylon, are making towards meeting the cost of the war. In this case, we are glad to say, there is reason to hope that Hongkong will eventually follow the lead which has been given to it, for though, apparently, nothing definite has been decided upon yet, the unofficial members of both the Executive and Legislative Councils are understood to have made favourable representations on the subject to H.E. the Governor. Finally, we published a couple of letters from Mr. C. D. WILKINSON advocating the formation of a War Savings Association. This proposal shared the same fate as those which preceded it. Now we notice that Shanghai, less apathetic, has actually established such an Association, with the Consul-General, Sir E. D. H. FRANK, as Chairman, to undertake the investment in 5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds of the monthly subscriptions of its members. These subscriptions may be of any amount, in multiples of \$5, and may be varied from month to month. They may be paid in to the Association on any day between the 1st and 10th day of each month, and the total amount subscribed (less any necessary deduction for expenses) will be made up to a multiple of £100 by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and remitted Home by telegraph through its agency free of cost. The Bank will charge interest at the special rate of 5 per cent. per annum for such temporary advances, and, as this rate is the same as that earned by Exchequer Bonds, the arrangement will enable the Association to invest every dollar available at the earliest possible moment. The investments purchased by the Association will be held in safe custody by the London Office of the Bank, and, consequently, no War Insurance will be incurred. There will be no office or clerical expenses in connection with the detail work of the Association, and a certain income will be obtained by charging fees for pass-books, certificates and transfers. The interest earned on the investments will be re-invested in Exchequer Bonds and credited in due proportion to the individual accounts of members on May 31st and November 30th of each year, commencing in 1917. On October 5th, 1916, or so soon thereafter as may be practicable, the Funds of the Association will be divided in sterling among the members in the proportion which the sterling amount at credit of their accounts bears to the sum available for distribution.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 4 p.m.

The "Holland Club" has been exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance.

The name of the China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd., has been struck off the Register.

For being in possession of eight tacks of opium valued at \$80, a Chinese was fined \$800 by Mr. Hazeland on Saturday.

According to the Gazette, the maximum retail price of fresh cream sold by the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., is to be \$2.00 per pint.

Dr. F. H. Kew and Dr. I. W. Kew have been appointed temporary Surgeon Lieutenants in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

Notice is given in the Gazette that a portion of the piece of land known as West End Park was re-appropriated as from the 25th inst.

The death occurred in the Yokohama General Hospital on the 15th instant, after a very brief illness, of Mr. Albert Marsh, for the past eight years manager of Messrs. Brett & Co. of Yokohama.

A Chinese was remanded at the Hongkong Police Court on Saturday on a charge of stealing ten lifebelts from the s.s. *Kunming*. The man was actually seen transferring the lifebelts from their positions into a bag.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Canton Hospital Emergency Funds gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations:—Shewan, Tomes & Co., \$200; Asiatic Petroleum Co., \$200; W. R. Loxley & Co., \$100; Ah Cheong, \$50; and W. L. Pattenden, \$20.

Major-General Sir Francis Mureahy, who has been technical adviser at the Government explosive work at Hirasaka for the past three years, has completed his service in Japan at his own request and will leave for England early next month. Lient-General Pense, who succeeds him, has already arrived in Japan. Before going to Japan General Pense spent over a year in the United States on special work for the British Government.

Much sympathy will be extended to Mr. G. Tisdall, manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Hongkong, who has recently received the news that his father, Capt. E. W. Tisdall, died in London on the 11th inst. Capt. Tisdall was very well known in Shanghai, having first arrived in that Settlement fifty years ago. At one time he was editor of the now defunct *Shanghai Daily Press*. At the time of his death the late Capt. Tisdall was in his 73rd year. He leaves a widow and four children—two sons (one of whom is in the Customs Service at Hankow) and two daughters, Mrs. M. Denegri and Mrs. Th. Meyer.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—
Aug. 26th, 1 p.m.—Cyclonic or typhoon N. of Naha, filling up.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

In their report for the six months ending March 31st last, the Executive Committee of the National Relief Fund state that the aggregate receipts up to that date were \$5,853,634. The total grants for naval and military relief amounted to \$2,824,249, and for civil relief to \$2,429,518. As has been the case from the outset, the bulk of the expenditure incurred was for the relief of distress amongst soldiers and sailors and their dependents. A claim has been made for a substantial grant from Army Votes in recognition of the expenditure incurred by the Fund on behalf of the War Office. Although the Naval and Military War Pensions Act, 1915, came into force during the period under review the Fund agreed to continue to administer military relief up to June 30th in order to give the Statutory Committee of the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation time to get its machinery into working order. It was clearly understood, however, that after the date named all responsibility for the relief of naval and military distress would be transferred to the Statutory Committee.

The total subscriptions received during the half-year amounted to \$223,429, as compared with \$428,044 for the previous half-year. This reduction is attributed to the number of competing appeals. In view of the fact that the Fund will be relieved of all liability on account of naval and military distress after June 30th, and that the demands on account of civil distress continue to be very small, it is not proposed to issue any fresh appeal, but it is pointed out, nevertheless, that the present prosperity is largely artificial and it is anticipated that after the war very heavy demands will be made upon the Fund for the relief of distress amongst the civil population.

THE WAR.

GERMANS BOMBARD BRITISH FRONT-LINE.

FAILURE OF GERMAN ATTACKS IN VERDUN AREA.

FRENCH SHOOT DOWN TWELVE GERMAN AEROPLANES.

BULGARIANS REPULSED BY SERBIANS. SUPERIORITY OF SERBIAN ARTILLERY.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

BRITISH PROGRESS.

LONDON, August 26th.
Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy bombarded our front line at intervals throughout the night. He attacked Guillemont as well as Thiepval, but did not reach our lines.

ENEMY'S ANXIETY.

The importance that the enemy attaches to the Thiepval sector is shown by the determined efforts that he is making to regain lost ground in the Leipzig salient (where he is effecting a great concentration of guns), and also by last night's assault by the Prussian Guards.

LONDON, August 27th.
A communiqué from General Sir Douglas Haig states:—Near the Mouquet farm the British progressed. Another four hundred yards of a trench were taken along the Courcellette-Thiepval road.

PRUSSIAN GUARD REPULSED.

Last night the Prussian Guard, after the heaviest artillery preparation, attacked our new trenches southward of Thiepval. The attack was pressed determinedly, but it was everywhere repulsed. There were heavy enemy losses.

Our success was largely due to the steadiness and gallantry of the Wiltshires and the Worcestershires. The enemy's artillery were active around the Mametz wood and north of the Delville wood.

Fighting continues at the Mouquet farm.

GENERAL ACTIVITY.

We captured 67 prisoners in the Mouquet farm area and south of Thiepval during the last twenty-four hours.

The hostile attempts against the sap south of the Bethune-La Bassée road were driven back by rifle-fire.

The enemy shelled Rocourt, La Couture and east of Zillebeke in the day time. There was also much reciprocal trench-mortar activity near the Hohenzollern redoubt.

Our counter-batteries yesterday successfully engaged many of the enemy gun positions, some of which were destroyed and others damaged.

Our aircraft attacked many points of military importance in the enemy's rear, dropping altogether five tons of bombs. One hostile machine was felled and another was driven down damaged. Two British machines are missing.

FRENCH FRONTS.

ARTILLERY DUELS.

PARIS, August 27th.
There were severe artillery duels on the Somme, especially north of Maurepas and west of Clercy.

TOLL OF GERMAN AEROPLANES.

The day has been disastrous for German aeroplanes, of which twelve were shot down.

The French aviator Nungesser brought down his eleventh machine in the campaign.

GERMAN ATTACKS ON VERDUN FRONT.

Repeated attacks by the Germans on the Verdun front have failed.

There was an intermittent cannonade elsewhere, being most violent in the Thiaumont-Fleury sector.

IMPORTANCE OF MAUREPAS AND THIEPVAL.

LONDON, August 27th.

The French capture of Maurepas and the British success at Thiepval are typical of the new allied method of advancing piecemeal, intensely bombarding patches of the front, then sending patrols to ascertain the damage, thereafter drenching other points with a storm of shell, the infantry meanwhile attacking along the lanes formed by the first bombardments, thus rendering both frontal and lateral attacks possible. Greater gains are thus obtained at a smaller loss of life than hitherto.

The value of the success is apparent from the importance attached by the enemy to the Guillemont and Ginchy region, where he alone retains an effective footing on the ridge. The two strongholds, with the Thiepval plateau, remain the most formidable bastions in the enemy's line, but the pressure around them is growing constantly more severe.

The stubborn relentless fighting by which the British during the last three weeks have forced their way over the open, up the slope, and then pushed the enemy by inches to the farther edge of the whole plateau, is the outstanding feature of the battle.

Eight miles of German lines between Thiepval and Ginchy are described by the correspondents as a huge fortress flanked by bastions whose outworks were stormed on Thursday.

It is stated that the Germans concentrated on this little front enough men to garrison eighty miles of trench.

They have hundreds of batteries of all calibres, and these, like the troops, are massed at certain places behind the lines.

The vain counter-attacks cost the Germans losses which are unprecedented.

For purely defensive fighting, on the contrary, it is calculated that the new Allied method of attack reduces losses by 75 per cent.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

RE-OCCUPATION OF BITLIS AWAITED.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 27th.

Military experts point out that the re-capture of Mush puts the Russians on the flank of the Turkish force at Bitlis, regarding which news of its re-occupation is confidently awaited.

TURKISH POSITION HOPELESS.

The victory at Rayam, near Mosul, on the 24th inst., knocks on the head the Turkish plans around Lake Urmia, while in the Hamadan direction the Turks are in no better case, and the enemy advance in Persia is no longer regarded as practicable.

All the Turkish movements are paralysed, notably the grandiose scheme for the taking of Erzeroum, notwithstanding the employment of all available reinforcements.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

BRITISH ARMED STEAMER SUBMARINED.

LONDON, August 26th.

It is officially announced that the armed boarding steamer, *Duke of Albany*, was submarined in the North Sea on August 24th.

Twenty-four men were drowned and eighty-eight saved.

THE BALKANS.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, August 27th.

An official communiqué states:—There has been artillery activity on the Struma and Doiran fronts.

Our aeroplanes bombed the enemy camps south of Djir Hissar.

BULGARIANS RETREATING.

PARIS, August 27th.

An official communiqué from Salonika states:—There has been intermittent artillery activity on the right wing.

The British guns ceaselessly bombarded the enemy positions on the left bank of the Struma.

The Bulgarians in the centre delivered six counter-attacks north-west of Kukuruz, which were repulsed by the Serbians.

On the whole line the enemy was sanguinarily defeated, and he is retreating, being continuously pressed by the Serbians, whom he is resisting stubbornly.

Fierce fighting continues on the left wing.

In the region of Ostrovo, the Serbians allowed the Bulgarians to approach 150 yards from the trenches, and with a devastating fire they mowed down the enemy.

Two hundred and fifty Bulgarian corpses were found in front of a single trench.

Prisoners admit that the Serbian artillery indisputably dominates the Bulgarian artillery.

ROUMANIA GETTING READY. SIGNIFICANT ACTIONS.

LONDON, August 26th.

The Roumanian Government has increased the extraordinary army credit by eight million sterling. It has appointed a new director of munitions and a new commander for the first army.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

BOMBS ON AIRSHIP SHEDS.

DAMAGE UNKNOWN.

LONDON, August 26th.

It is officially stated that naval aeroplanes yesterday morning bombed two enemy airship sheds near Namur.

Owing to the low-lying clouds, it was impossible to observe the extent of the damage.

One of our machines failed to return.

GENERAL.

PRICE OF COTTON.

SMALL AMERICAN CROP.

LONDON, August 27th.

The *Times*, commenting on the rise in the price of cotton, says there is little doubt that the United States crop will be small, but in some quarters the last official report is regarded as unduly pessimistic. Moreover, the market in America is under dual control.

BRITISH LOAN IN AMERICA. SPEEDY SUBSCRIPTION.

NEW YORK, August 26th.

The new British loan of £50,000,000 has been over-subscribed in forty-eight hours.

It has been decided to close the lists to-day instead of Monday.

SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

BUENOS AIRES, August 27th.

Sir Ernest Shackleton has left Punta Arenas on board the steamer *Yelcho*.

This is the third attempt to rescue the party marooned on Elephant Island.

AUSTRALIA AND CONSCRIPTION.

MELBOURNE, August 27th.

After a Cabinet meeting, Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Premier, stated that a decision had been reached regarding conscription, but he declined to say more.

It was noticed that the Ministers known to be in favour of conscription looked pleased. The political parties are now considering the matter.

[Telegrams received on Saturday, and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, August 18th.

THE OUTLOOK.

The present is another occasion on which the less optimistic gravely shake their heads when they refer to the immediate future of China and solemnly declare that the country is approaching a crisis. They point to the incompetence of Parliament, the hesitancy of the Cabinet, the continued corruption in Government Departments and perpetuation of nepotism, the troubles in Kwangtung, in Mongolia, and now the friction with Japan over the incident at Cheng China Tung. But grave as these are, it has to be remembered that for the last decade at least China has been passing through one crisis after another, muddling through in characteristic fashion, but still muddling through, and it makes one hesitate in consequence to regard the present period of transition as the most critical in the history of China. It may be that the crises are becoming more frequent, and that the continued muddling is having its effect upon the country, but all the same there is reason for believing that the worst may be averted and that China will yet work out her own destiny under guidance invited from outside her own borders—not as a vassal nation but as a sovereign State seeking to build up an honest and capable administration and to develop the resources of the country with expert advice and assistance, as has been done by Japan and Siam.

MONGOLIAN TROUBLES.

The Government has certainly a peek of trouble in Mongolia. First of all, the bandits under the gentleman with the comic opera name commencing with the two syllables "Pu Ba" have been extraordinarily troublesome. Certain members of the Tsing Imperial Clan are suspected of lending their support to this gentleman's activities, while it is also alleged some Japanese have been selling arms to the bandits. Then there is the Cheng China Tung affair, in which the Japanese contend, the Chinese were the aggressors. The incident will be the subject of diplomatic conversations and will give the new Japanese Minister an opportunity of displaying Japan's goodwill to this country. As if these were not troubles enough associated with this part of Chinese territory, there has arisen the question, submitted by the Russian Minister, of the legality of members of Parliament representing Mongolia sitting in the Chinese National Assembly. The Russian contention that the autonomy of Mongolia is infringed by such representation seems open to discussion, but, of course, there may be other reasons not publicly expressed.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Both Houses of Parliament are getting down to business in their own particular way. Up till the present they have given the hope that they will proceed with more reason and discretion than before, but after the fruits of office have been distributed it is doubtful if they will prove very assiduous. Indeed, members have shown already that they prefer their comfort and convenience to the dreariness of elections and ballottings, for yesterday business in the House of Representatives had to be suspended owing to members leaving in such numbers that a quorum was not present. However, the Senate managed to elect its Chairman of the Permanent Committee, Mr. Chao Shih Yu receiving the highest number of votes. A typical incident took place at the meeting of the House of Representatives when the name of a certain member having been called out an interpellation followed from the floor of the House which suggested that the man in question was dead!

MANEUVERING FOR OFFICE.

Tang Shao Yi is still in Shanghai, having found reasons which prevented him coming to the capital to take up the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. It is suggested now that efforts are being made to oust Dr. Chen Chin Tao from the Ministry of Finance in order to provide a more acceptable post for Tang. At any rate, this gentleman evinces a strange disinclination to identify himself with the present Cabinet.

WHO WILL BE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Nobody seems to have the faintest notion who will be selected for the important office of Vice-President. General Tuan Chi Jui, the Premier, is not likely to give up his power as Premier, neither is Feng Kuo Cheng expected to retire to this comparative back-water, and the position is hardly such as will commend itself to the energetic Tsai Ao. If the

(Continued on next column.)

CHINA'S TROOPS.

Now that disturbances in China are almost brought to an end, the authorities at Peking are contemplating the re-adjustment of the whole army. But nearly 200,000 troops having been newly enlisted in consequence of the Yunnan rising, the task proves to be no easy undertaking. For the sake of reference (says the *China Advertiser*) we here give the number of men in uniform whom China had prior to the late Revolution, by the side of the troops now in the service.

	Before.	Now.
In Chili (including Jehol, Sakhar and Suiyuan)	82,000	152,500
Shantung	15,000	27,000
Shansi	14,500	28,700
Honan	34,000	48,500
Kiangsu	43,500	110,000
Kiangsi	20,900	18,000
Anhui	21,300	31,000
Hunan	18,500	38,000
Hubei	19,200	70,000
Cheking	14,700	47,800
Fukien	5,000	43,000
Kansu	14,800	20,000
Shensi	13,800	15,000
Szechuan	17,000	64,100
Kwangtung	38,800	150,900
Kwangsi	8,200	55,700
Yunnan	21,400	43,000
Kweichow	12,100	34,000
Fengtien	28,500	31,300
Kirin	9,000	12,000
Hailiangiang	19,000	18,000
Sinkiang	6,000	17,000

AN INDEFINITE PROMISE.

WOMEN AND THE MARRIAGE SERVICE.

Only a minority of women munition workers were getting large wages, Miss Margaret Ashton, of Manchester, told a conference of the British Dominions Women Suffrage Union in London. In a great many cases employers were paying women 13s., 14s., and 15s. a week—not even the minimum of 21s. promised by the Government.

After the war there would not be so many men to marry the women and help look after them, so that a large number of women would have to remain single. The underfed woman of 45 to 60 was absolutely unemployable. She had been so worn down from her youth upward that she was useless for real industrial work of a high class when she reached the age of 45 or 50. After 60 women were unemployable.

A resolution in favour of equality of payment for workers of both sexes was carried.

Miss Newcomb (hon. secretary of the Union) moved that a woman should be legally entitled to a share in her husband's property and income, and should be given equal guardianship with her husband of her children. She said that the clergy of all the Churches were greatly to blame for present inequalities.

"They never conduct a marriage," she complained, "without allowing a man to say 'With all my worldly goods I thee endow.' It would be a great thing to specify how much of the man's worldly goods he endowed his wife with. If women would say 'No, we will be content with half, and if for the future the man should say 'With half my worldly goods I thee endow,' and we bound a man legally to keep it, I think a very tolerable stop would be made in advance."

Vice-President were included in the Cabinet it would be easier to fill the position. At present, however, none of the active politicians care to be shelved.

A GENERAL POST.

There is much concern among the officials employed in the various Government Departments, as the sweeping changes of a new Ministry in any Ministry have commenced. These changes are not made in the interests of efficiency or economy, but simply mean that the friends of the highly placed ones are being rewarded for their fidelity or their kinship. In the Ministry of Communications the changes are particularly regrettable because they mean the removal of men who have been carrying out a useful work for which they were trained by foreign advisers.

FINANCIAL.

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." The truth of this wise saw must be borne in upon the Chinese Government when it reflects that none of several loans when it discussed have materialised, and that even the surplus from the Salt Gabelle expected this week has dwindled from two and a half million dollars to the miserable sum of \$200,000. These experiences have not been without their effect upon the decision to cancel the so-called *Montenap*, the carrying into operation of which has again been postponed. Still, it has to be admitted that the notes of the Bank of Communications as well as those of the Bank of China are circulating more freely among the Chinese, who realise that the suspension of specie payment cannot be continued much longer.

THE RAINS.

At last the rains have come, and have caused much flooding throughout the north generally. The which is not at all appreciated. Although the thermometer has now dropped down to the eighties, the heat is less tolerable than when it was in the neighbourhood of the three figures.

PERSONAL.

Captain Harkin, the commandant of the British Legation Guard, is under orders to proceed elsewhere. A successor from Hongkong is expected to be named soon.

Mr. W. Graze, the First Secretary of the Russian Legation, returned this week from a prolonged tour on the Amur and to Vladivostok.

Mr. R. Macleay, Councillor of the British Legation, who is now at Peking, will be leaving soon for home as his successor has arrived.

CHINESE NEWS.

THE NAVY.

A Presidential Mandate says:—Some time ago, Vice-Admiral Li Ting-sing reported by telegraph that, as the Military Cabinet had been abolished, the Navy should be subject to the control of the Central Government. Thereupon, Admiral Sah Chen-ping was appointed to proceed south to express our appreciation to the service. Now, he reports the abolition of the Provisional Naval Headquarters at Shanghai and the readiness of all the squadrons to obey the orders of the Central Government, etc. The said commanders and officers, being deeply sensible of their great duty, give us the utmost satisfaction. Henceforth, for everlasting peace on both sea and land, we shall depend upon the commanders and officers, of whom, I, the President, entertain great hopes.

THE ARMY.

General Tuan Chi-jui, as Minister of War, has decided to fix the strength of the regular army of China at 46 divisions and 10 brigades, to be equitably distributed throughout the provinces, but to be under the direct control of the Ministry of War. He has also framed a set of rules for the safe disposal of all new and superfluous troops after being disbanded. The principal points in these rules are:—
(1)—Those who have families to be advanced money to enable them to emigrate and become agriculturists.
(2)—Those who can read and write a little, to be formed anew into the Emergency or Police Corps.
(3)—Those who are strong and healthy to be assigned to work on railways and at mines operated by the Government.
(4)—The aged and the weak to be sent into the "Poor People's" factories, or poor houses, to enable them to eke out a living by themselves.

DR. SUN YAT SEN DECLINES AN APPOINTMENT.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has received a letter written in very courteous terms from the President inviting him to act as his adviser of the highest class. It is reported that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has replied saying to be allowed to decline the President's offer on the ground that his acceptance would be certain to provoke criticism, the post being a sinecure carrying a big salary.

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.

Among the questions to be debated by Parliament on the 21st inst. were the fixing of the currency of China on a nominal gold standard, an interpellation as to why the Bank of China should have engaged a foreigner to be one of its officers, and the immediate reform of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.

THE ALLIANCE OF THIRTEEN.

Mr. Hsu Shih-chang, who was delegated to dissolve the alleged alliance between 13 provinces, has only approached the Headquarters of this alliance (Gen. Chang Hsin at Tsinchow). He returned to Peking, reporting that he had succeeded in his mission and obtained the following assurances:—
(1)—In future, orders of the Central Government will be obeyed.
(2)—A peaceful attitude will always be assumed towards all quarters, whatever subject may be in question.

There is a belief that the report about the formation of such an alliance was a "bluff."

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN OPIUM FORBIDDEN.

The Yachin has received a telegram from Governor Chi of Nanking retransmitting a telegram from the Ministry of Finance to the following effect:—

According to the Opium Agreement, the three provinces (Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Kwangtung) shall prohibit all traffic in illicit opium and only permit opium having certain special stamps affixed thereon to be sold within their jurisdiction. At present, as the foreign opium merchants are complaining about the laxity in the suppression of smuggling opium, this order is hereby issued and you are expected to issue stringent instructions to all your subordinates to act in this matter as strictly as possible so as to avoid complications.

EXPEDITION TO CANTON.

A recent telegram from Foochow stated that an expedition under Li-General Tsang Chi-ping, would start for Canton on the 22nd instant to relieve Lung Chi-kwong.

SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS WRITTEN BY BACON.

DECISION OF A CHICAGO LAW COURT.

A Chicago court of law has lately decided that the author of Shakespeare's plays was Lord Bacon.

It appears that William N. Selig, the moving picture producer, saw his opportunity in the Shakespeare Tri-Centenary, and prepared for it with lavish expenditure. Before he was ready he discovered that Col. George Fabyan and associates were about to publish a book, which had been a long time in preparation, to prove that Bacon was the author of Shakespeare. After reading the advance notices of this book Mr. Selig became alarmed and applied to the courts for an injunction restraining the publication of the book. After examining the evidence the Court handed down a decision that Bacon was the author of the plays, and that the contention of the plaintiff that the name of Shakespeare was defamed was untrue.

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From Colombo

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

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SWATOW and SINGAPORE ... "CHENG TU" ... On 29th Aug. 10 A.M.

HONGKONG, BANGKOK ... "HANG CHOW" ... On 29th Aug. 10 A.M.

MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ... "CHIN HUA" ... On 29th Aug. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI ... "CHEN AN" ... On 29th Aug. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI ... "SINKIANG" ... On 31st Aug. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI ... "AN HUI" ... On 2nd Sept. 4 P.M.

MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ... "TAMING" ... On 5th Sept. 4 P.M.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
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Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING

"JAIHONG" ... (Capt. J. W. Evans) ... TUESDAY, 29th Aug. at 2 P.M.

"HAICHING" ... (Capt. W. C. Parnore) ... FRIDAY, 1st Sept. at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1916

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REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "SHIRALA," 5306 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE, and MOJI on 29th August.

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

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AGENTS

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Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave Hongkong Noon Friday	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at MARSEILLES 1916	Due at LONDON 1916
MALTA	Sept. 8	*KASHGAR	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
NOVARA	Oct. 20	Through Steamer	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
NORE	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 6	Dec. 15
NYANZA	Nov. 17	*MONGOLIA	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
MALTA	Dec. 1	*MALWA	Dec. 31	Jan. 1

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
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SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

SS.	Leave Hongkong About
NAMUR	SATURDAY, 2nd September.
SARDINIA	TUESDAY, 12th September.
NOVARA	SATURDAY, 23rd September.
NORE	SUNDAY, 8th October.
NYANZA	SUNDAY, 2nd October.

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(Non-Transshipment)
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave H'KONG about	Leave SPAIN about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Bath furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets Interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PABE,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DISPATCHMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	* IYO MARU Capt. Takano	12,500	THURSDAY, 7th Sept. at Noon.
	* MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. Terakawa	10,000	THURSDAY, 21st Sept. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	* YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Shinobe	12,500	FRIDAY, 1st Sept. at 4 P.M.
	* SADO MARU Capt. Asakawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 19th Sept. at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BANGKOK, ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	* TANGO MARU Capt. Soyeda	13,500	TUESDAY, 12th Sept. at 4 P.M.
	* NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada	9,600	FRIDAY, 15th Oct. at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	* CEYLON MARU Capt. Tsuda	10,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	* YETOROFU MARU Capt. Ogura	8,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept.
MOJI and KOBE	* TOTOMI MARU Capt. Fujio	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 6th Sept.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	* COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura	8,000	FRIDAY, 15th Sept.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	* NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada	9,600	SUNDAY, 10th Sept. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	* FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Iriawa	21,000	TUESDAY, 5th Sept. at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON

* TOKIWA MARU
Capt. K. Akamatsu, 18,000 (About 21st September.)

* Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 92 and 235

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
* ANYO MARU	18,500 — 15 knots	WED., 20th Sept. Noon.
* PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	THURS., 21st Sept. 10.30 A.M.
* TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 4th Oct., Noon.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUES., 17th Oct., 10.30 A.M.
* SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 1st Nov., Noon.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	THURS., 5th Oct., Noon.
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 19 knots	SUN., 16th Oct., Noon.

* Via MANILA, Omittiw Shanghai.
* Proceeding to South American Ports.
* Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10...RET. JEN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, AERICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Tons and Speed Sails

ANYO MARU 18,500 — 15 knots WED., 20th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT,
King's Building, (212)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... On or about 30th Aug.

PORTHOS ...

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON ... On 23rd Aug.

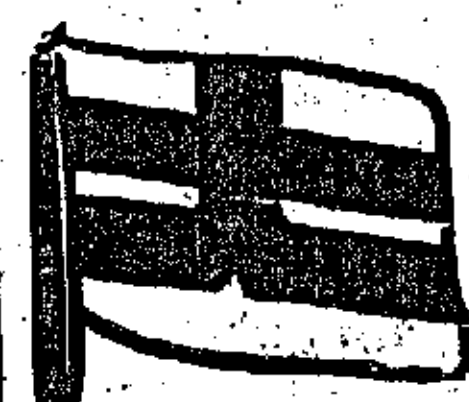
(Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.
1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., for return journey.
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING

TELEPHONE 740

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.
FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,
VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

* "TACOMA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 8th Sept. at 3 P.M.

* Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.
FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM,
AND COLOMBO.

* "SAIGON MARU" ... THURSDAY, 28th Sept. at 7 A.M.

* "LUZON MARU" ... FRIDAY, 6th Oct. at 7 A.M.

JAVA LINE.
FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOUBARAYA,
SAMARANG, AND BATAVIA

FORMOSAN LINE.
FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO,
VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

* "OTTOWA MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug. at 9 A.M.

* "AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 3rd Sept. at Noon.

* Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
* Proceeding to Anping and Takao.
These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the BOON YEE WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION (WITHOUT NOTICE)

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	18th Sept.	On 4th Oct., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless pay Telegrams.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans & fully qualified Doctors and Stewards on board.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS

